

Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:30—“Faust.”
 BOOTH'S THEATRE—8:30—“Monte Cristo.”
 CARO—8:30—Julien Concert.
 DAILY THEATRE—8:30—“The Two Orphans.”
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—“The Black Flag.”
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:30—“The Black Flag.”
 HAYES'S LATE STREET THEATRE—8:30—“Rienzi.”
 HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—“The Black Flag.”
 MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—“Young Mrs. Winslow.”
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—8:30—“Pina.”
 TRAFALGAR THEATRE—8:30—“Die Frotzler.”
 TRINITY THEATRE—8:30—“Moseley's Infatuation.”
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—“A Parisian Romance.”
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—“The Silver King.”
 WINDSOR THEATRE—8:30—“In Paris.”

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Chancellor of Russia, is dead. The Socialist demonstration in Paris yesterday resulted in the arrest of fifteen persons; the police dispersed the crowd; arrangements have been made for a Socialist meeting in the Champ de Mars on the 18th inst. A meeting of the French Constitution. A public funeral is proposed for M. Comandour, the ex-Prime Minister of Greece.
 DOMESTIC.—Secretary Chandler denies the report that he aspires to succeed Mr. Rollins in the United States Senate. Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson has been placed on the retired list of the Navy. Eleven men were burned to death in a shed at the Brownsville wood camp, Dak., Saturday night. The floods in the Helena district have caused the loss of several lives. Several changes in the professorships at Trinity College have occurred. The Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company has mortgaged its property for \$22,000,000. A fire at Robinson, Ill., caused a loss of \$20,000.
 CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A policeman shot a roundman in cold blood in Long Island City yesterday. An Italian shoemaker stabbed and killed a companion in Monroe-st. The funerals of Elliott, the prize-fighter, and McGinnis, the murderer, were witnessed by many thousand spectators. The Rev. Dr. Newman defended the Bible story of the Creation. Julian Hawthorne answered the charges of Macmillan, the publisher. Governor Cleveland returned to Albany.
 THE WEATHER.—Thursdays local observations indicate colder and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 20°; average, 31°.

As brutal a murder as has been committed in this neighborhood for a long time occurred yesterday in Long Island City. A patrolman named Casey shot and instantly killed Roundman Comisky, who was sitting behind the desk in the police station acting as sergeant. Casey had been drinking a little, but the circumstances show that the crime was premeditated. The motive clearly was revenge or jealousy. The roundman recently found Casey drinking in a liquor store, much to the latter's rage and disgust. Comisky had been promoted, also, more rapidly than Casey. Persons who hold that the fear of capital punishment does not deter men from murder will see a strong argument in this crime to support their views.

The Creek Indian troubles are explained in a dispatch from Washington, printed elsewhere in this paper, in a way that will insure much sympathy for the rebels. The complications date back to war times. Some of the Creeks fought bravely for the Union, but the disloyal portion of the tribe finally obtained control of the government. They have since been guilty of great harshness toward their opponents, and the loyal Creeks have had many just causes for complaint. The recent disorder was precipitated last December by what some of the Indians regarded as an unfair distribution of the Creek Orphan Fund. Troops have been sent to the Creek country, and the rebellion will doubtless be promptly suppressed. When order is restored, however, it will be incumbent on the Government to see that the loyal Creeks who stood by as in the Civil War have no longer cause of complaint.

The free trade theorists who denounce the protective policy of this country because, as they say, it is in the interest of grinding monopolies will find some hard facts in Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter this morning. It treats of the Newcastle coal and iron district of England. There are to be found the great mines from which are dug one-quarter of all the coal and one-third of all the iron produced annually in the United Kingdom. In the Cleveland iron district a single firm produces one-third of the total quantity of iron found there—that is, an amount of iron exceeding the total product of the Lake Superior district of the United States. Is there any monopoly in this country so absolute as this? Steel rails for the world for a century or two could easily be manufactured in that English district. All the essentials of the business are crowded together in a few hundred square miles; in America

they are spread over a vast continent. In England the trade is in the hands of a few capitalists; in this country it is in the hands of thousands. With such enormous advantages in the grasp of the English, what would be the result if American iron manufacturers were not protected by a tariff? Unless facts lie they would be speedily crushed out of existence.

The Secretary of the Navy has administered a needed rebuff to the unruly cadets at the Naval Academy and their officious friends. Some of these fractions young gentlemen were recently guilty of infringing the discipline of the academy and were punished accordingly. This was not to their taste at all. Their anxious friends and relatives have therefore resorted to “influence” to get the unruly cadets let off easily. Mr. Chandler has submitted the letters in the case to the authorities of the academy for consideration. He points out, however, that if much attention were paid to the pleas of parents and friends in behalf of offenders the academy would soon be changed to an ordinary institution of learning, although it is intended to be a place of special training, requiring special and severe discipline. Since the supply of cadets is so much greater than the demand, is there any particular reason why much consideration should be shown to those who will not behave themselves?

Certainly nobody need feel any delicacy in speaking of a rope in the presence of the McGloin family. Their sensibilities cannot be keen, for yesterday they buried the young man whose ambition to be a “tough” brought him early to the gallows, with as much display as if he had been a martyr and hero combined. If ever there was an occasion when friends might have been asked kindly to omit flowers this was one. But it was not improved, and the profusion of floral crosses, anchors, broken columns and cushions bearing the words “Rest” and “Mike” was something shocking. Wreaths, as being too suggestive of nooses, were not seen. The great crowd in attendance is reported to have laughed and jested continually, and on the whole it seems to have been a thoroughly enjoyable funeral. The burial of the pugilist Elliott was also a spectacular performance which stirred the Bowers to its depths. It called together a great crowd of ruffians, and undoubtedly excited a bad influence by glorifying the brutal and criminal business of prize-fighting. But as Elliott was murdered and not a murderer, his funeral was not such an outrage on decency as McGloin's.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

It is an open question whether with reference to the Presidential campaign of 1884 the Democrats are better or worse off for the passage of the Tariff bill. So far as the Republicans are concerned, there is no doubt that they stand absolutely better with the people for having secured the passage of the bill; though it may always remain a question whether the leaving the subject open would not have made them relatively stronger by furnishing their opponents the opportunity to blunder, quarrel and go to pieces over it. Independently of this consideration, however, it is manifestly that the Republican party stands better with the people to-day for having passed the bill than it would had the grand strategy been adopted, which was favored by some, of leaving the subject as a stumbling-block for the incoming Democratic Congress. For, hard as it is for the average politician and even the average Congressman to understand, it is nevertheless true that the people like many and straightforward dealing a great deal better than sharp practice and subtlety. They may be cajoled and hoodwinked for the moment, but they presently see through it all and in the end reach just conclusions. Democracy is sure to be found out—nothing surer—and when found out is powerless. What people know about the tariff legislation of the last Congress is that the Republicans went about it in a business-like way, not as though they were laying traps for an adversary, but as if they were honestly endeavoring to do the work they were paid to do.

The Republicans accordingly pass out of control of the House, as has been observed heretofore, with a record of which they need not be ashamed. That they were inconsiderate and reckless during the first session of the last Congress no one pretends to deny. That they deemed the record during the session just closed we believe to be equally clear. They cleaned the docket of all the issues that have been raised up to the present moment and they can go to the people with clean hands. No vital question remains open or unsettled. The last Congress, weak and faint as it was in many respects, did the party and the country great service in disposing of the odds and ends of disturbing questions in such a way that no reasonable man can doubt that it was actuated by a sincere purpose to do justice and respond to the wishes of the people. The Tariff bill just passed is, of course, in greater or less degree an experiment, as all such bills must necessarily be. It was a courageous act on the part of the Republican majority to pass it; for in so doing they have hung up their work in the market place for criticism. It is something which none of the three Democratic Congresses since 1874 dared do, although they made much ado about it all the time. A Democratic Congress will come in next December. It will find a new tariff in operation, the creation of a Republican Congress, and from present appearances nothing else upon which it can undertake to make a fight. The currency question has been removed, thank Heaven, from its mischievous meddling; the questions arising out of reconstruction are gradually settling themselves, and if they were not, they would be very dangerous for Democratic handling; the matter of Civil Service Reform, about which our Democratic friends have made so much pother, has been disposed of by the passage of the Pendleton bill, and the tariff is the only thing they can hope to make capital from.

The great question for the Democrats in the next Congress is what to do with the tariff. They have nearly nine months in which to observe its effect and find what fault they may with its operation. They could not ask anything fairer. Had they been left to wrangle over it they would have divided at the very outset—and it is by no means certain they will not even now—and all hope of their harmonizing and uniting upon a Presidential candidate and platform would have been at an end. The Republicans with uncommon liberality have set them up a target. They may fire at it for the next eighteen or twenty months and make all the capital they can out of it for the Presidential election. The present outlook furnishes them only this prospect. It is just the fragment of an issue over which they have any sort of chance. And over this fragment there is so much danger of dissension and division that we question very much whether, with all the opportunities that intervene, they will dare touch it. Not more than three months have elapsed since they seemed on the top of a tidal wave. One session of a Republican Congress, and that Congress an uncommonly feeble

one, has dropped them from the crest to pretty near the hollow. The performances of the next party for the next twelve months will be an interesting study.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

Julian Klenz repeats in “The Two Chancellors” an anecdote which gives the key to Prince Gortschakoff's career. In the Austrian Foreign Office there was an usher who had been trained by Prince Metternich in the era of the Congress of Vienna. One day, after Count Bismarck had been closeted with Prince Gortschakoff, who was then the Russian Minister at that Court, the usher announced that he had a confidential communication to make in the interest of the service. Thereupon he informed Count Bismarck that the Russian envoy, after leaving the room had appeared to be choking with rage, had asked for a glass of water, and had paced up and down the waiting-room, muttering to himself in French: “Oh, some day they shall pay me well for that!—they shall pay me well for that!” This was in 1855, when the Russian military system had broken down in the Crimea and Austria had proved false to the ally who had crushed the Hungarian revolt. The humiliating experiences which fell to his lot while he was conducting the negotiations for the Congress of Paris left a permanent impress upon his mind. When Nesselrode retired from the Russian Foreign Office after the conclusion of an ignominious peace, and Prince Gortschakoff succeeded him, there was one dominant thought in the new Chancellor's mind. The Austrians had been guilty of monstrous ingratitude. They should pay him well for that!

Austria was punished by diplomatic combinations. Prince Gortschakoff looked on with grim satisfaction when Napoleon III. entered into the Italian alliance and took away one of the richest of her provinces, destroying her prestige in the peninsula; and not long afterward he acquiesced in the subtleties of Prince Bismarck's policy, until the leadership of the German States was acquired by Prussia and Austrian humiliation was completed by the loss of the remaining Italian province. They paid him well for that! But in humiliating and punishing the ally who had proved false to Russia, he contrived to make Germany the strongest Power on the Continent. In the long game of diplomacy in which Prince Bismarck and he were partners he was over-reached, for he was not adequately compensated for the services rendered from 1864 to 1871. No sooner was the conquest of France, the traditional enemy of Germany, completed than the two Chancellors became estranged. Prince Gortschakoff regretted that he had been so incautious as to put such incredible successes as Sadowa and Sedan within the grasp of his rival, and Prince Bismarck, foreseeing the resentment and enmity of Russia, strengthened his position on the Continent by forming a close diplomatic alliance with Austria and encouraging her to extend her conquests in the Balkan peninsula, where she should be a rival to the Northern Power, which had espoused the cause of the Southern Slavs. In this way the nation which had been punished for its ingratitude to Russia during the Crimea was reinvigorated by the diplomatist whom Prince Gortschakoff had allowed to become the master genius of the Continent.

It was not strange, therefore, that Prince Gortschakoff's closing years in the Foreign Office were embittered with poignant regrets. He lived, it is true, to witness the renunciation of the most humiliating clause of the Treaty of Paris; the restoration of the strip of Bessarabia on the Danube, of which Russia was then despoiled; the victories of the Northern Slavs in the Balkan and a triumphant march to the gates of Constantinople; the conquest of the Armenian strongholds, for which so many campaigns had been fought; and the extension of the Empire in Central Asia. But he also lived to lament the disastrous collapse of the internal policy which he had advised and supported, to be startled by a long series of nihilist outrages, and to see his Emperor assassinated; and when he had retired from office he knew that he left Berlin and Vienna leagued against St. Petersburg, and that England was supreme in Egypt, gaining more prestige in a single summer than Russia had acquired by a decade of intrigue in the Balkan and of desert-marching in Central Asia.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTS.

Nothing is better asserted in the future of New-York than the steady increase in value of its real estate. Sales of land have already been made in parts of the city during the last year at rates equal to those obtained in London. The limit in value for such property may not be far off, but it is safe to say that it has not yet been reached. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that rents are still advancing, as will be seen by an article published on another page of to-day's TRIBUNE. The advance in rents this year is not so great as last year, nor is it universal; it is more in the nature of an equalizing process.

Many facts conduce to this condition of the real estate market. In the first place, taxes will be higher this year than last. This is due to larger appropriations for the expenses of the municipal government and to a change in the canal policy of the State, as well as a change in the State administration. Then there is a yearly increase in the proportion of this taxation which falls upon real estate. Last year there was an increase of \$59,349,679 in the assessed value of real estate in the city, while there was a decrease of \$10,340,317 in the assessed value of personal property. This change in the manner of assessing property for taxation has been going on from year to year, and it has a marked effect on the rent market. In 1872 the assessed valuation of real estate was \$707,125,115, while in 1882 it was \$1,035,203,816. In the same period there was a decrease in the valuation of personal property of over 33-1-3 per cent.

New-York is becoming more and more the centre of the wealth of the nation. Rich men from all parts of the country are settling here to enjoy the advantages which the city offers in a social and business way. What Paris is to the Frenchman, and London to the Englishman, New-York will soon be to the American. There is an addition each year to the better class of citizens, but there is also an accession to the poorer class as the result of this city being the depot of foreign immigration. It is estimated that the population of the city has grown 20 per cent in two years, a greater increase than has taken place in any other large city in the world. This growth is shown in the number of buildings erected. The value of these last year was \$49,060,367, an increase of 30 per cent in four years. So far this year the rate of increase is still greater. And yet there are fewer houses to rent than at any time since the flush period following the war. Nearly half a billion dollars has been spent in the erection of buildings in this city since 1865. It is no wonder that the example of THE TRIBUNE in erecting a tall building has been followed so generally in all parts of the city within a few years. It has been carried

into the erection of tall apartment-houses for the rich and tenement-houses for the poor. It is interesting to note the increasing demand for “flat” houses. The first “French flat” was erected in this city, partly as an experiment, in 1869. There was not another one built until 1872, and then only one. It took three years more, or until the pinching times of 1875, before there was a demand for this class of buildings; then 112 were erected. The number has increased every year since that time, until 600 and 700 are now annually built. The rapid growth of the city makes the demand for these houses all the more pressing.

Various influences are at work creating a demand for offices. Nearly all large corporations and business enterprises find it profitable now to have an office or agency in this city. The increased speculation in grain, coffee, petroleum and other products has added to the number of brokers, which of course makes a growing demand for office accommodations. Business men are no longer content to waste time in climbing stairs in old buildings when they can have elevators and other conveniences, and this is causing an entire reconstruction of the lower part of the city. The opening of the Brooklyn Bridge promises to have a beneficial influence on this class of property in the neighborhood of the City Hall. Altogether, there is a bright outlook for real estate in New-York.

GRATEFUL REPUBLICS.

The Commissioners of the New York State Survey are a body of gentlemen who for nearly seven years have served the State gratuitously, with time and money, in an effort to advance its interests. Their names are a guarantee of the character of the cause which they have served. Ex-Governors Seymour and Dorsheimer; the late Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the University of New York; Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Essex; ex-Vice-President Wheeler, Dr. Barnard, of Columbia College; Mr. Francis A. Stout, Vice-President of the American Geographical Society, and ex-State Senator Geddes, of Onondaga, were the originators of the commission, and have served on it since its origin; and are members of it now, with the exception of Mr. Pruyn and Mr. Hale. They were created a commission by a special act of the Legislature carefully considered and adopted. So far as that can be done, they have been crossed out, expunged, extinguished, by a pen-mark drawn through an item in the appropriation bill, at the dictation of the Finance Committee of the Senate. And the Senate, by a vote of ten to four (less than half the Senators voting), without time to be heard, with no notice or mention of such a purpose, have endorsed the action of their committee. The secret of that action is not hard to find. The office of the State Engineer and Surveyor is threatened. That gentleman, anxious to secure sufficient duty to make his office of consequence, proposes to take the work of this Commission under his charge. It would be about as suitable to assign to him the charge of the Central Park, the Dudley Observatory, and the chair of Applied Mathematics in Columbia College. His office is political and purely practical. The State Survey demands the work of scientific men and specialists.

A more discreditable piece of legislation, or a more disgraceful record for a dignified body, would be impossible to find. And that on two grounds. In the first place it is an indignity to a body of men honored throughout the State. Without the faintest recognition of their services they are simply set aside; no reason being assigned, no gratitude expressed, no acknowledgment made. In the next place it is an infringement of decent principles of legislation. An amendment attached as a rider to an appropriation bill is no proper way of dealing with the abstract question of the continuance of the State Survey. If it is to be abolished, let an act be introduced and discussed upon its merits. But to suspend a work deliberately undertaken by the Legislature, by striking out the appropriation for its continuance in the committee room of one branch of the Legislature, is a precedent that will hardly be tolerated. We look to the Assembly to right the wrong done to the names of honorable gentlemen and to work on all hands allowed to be important, to have been well conducted, and to be now just in that half-completed condition when its arrest will render valueless the labors of the past.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A remarkable change has taken place in the business outlook within the past two weeks. Ease has been followed by stringency in the money market, and at times during the past week 10, 12 and 15 per cent were the rates demanded for loans on call. The banks have for two weeks reported a deficit, which increased \$2,851,375 last week, and they now hold \$5,166,150 less than the reserve required by law. This sharp change in the monetary situation was not entirely unanticipated, and it has been met by shipments of gold from Europe said to amount to about \$1,000,000.

Ever since January 27 the banks have been losing reserve, but until the last two weeks their loss was almost wholly due to the accumulation of money by the Treasury. At that date they held reserves amounting to \$87,289,100, and a surplus above legal requirements of \$10,007,575. It was commonly said that a long period of easy money was sure, and the banks, finding commercial business unusually dull, while speculators were anxious to expand their credits and their operations, proceeded to ex-amine loans about \$10,500,000 in five weeks. Perhaps they reckoned that the Secretary of the Treasury would come forward promptly to help them, no matter what risk they ran, but they must have known that the Treasury was not in position to redeem any more bonds with time. In fact, it has accumulated; its balances here, exclusive of deposits of gold for certificates, have increased \$11,038,718 93 since January 27. But the banks lost to the Treasury only until about two weeks ago, and still retained a surplus, though it was small. But when they were in a depleted condition the demand for money in the interior suddenly turned against this city; speculation in products made it advantageous to holders to send their stuff to market; and these causes of increased activity were followed by the appointment of a conference committee and the passage of a tariff bill. Business became decidedly more active, and the demand for money decidedly greater. More than a week ago it was observed that the supply of commercial paper offered was abundant, but that the banks were able to take very little. Stringency in Canada also withdrew some money from this market. Since January 27 the banks have lost \$17,552,400 in reserve, and this sum exceeds by \$6,813,681 the accumulation in the Treasury, as above stated. But out of this loss of \$6,813,681 otherwise than to the Treasury the banks have lost \$5,974,897 within the past two weeks, \$2,825,985 during the week ending March 3, and \$3,148,911 last week. Their deficit has now become so large that a contraction of loans began last week, though it was not enough to prevent a larger

loss in reserve, exclusive of the Treasury with drawings, than the banks have sustained in any other week this year.

Happily, the state of foreign commerce and of European finances was such that a remedy could be promptly applied. On Monday last shipments of gold became profitable as an exchange operation, and so continued until Friday. The Bank of British North America ordered the first shipment of \$500,000, and a second of the same amount a little later. Morton, Bliss & Co. and Seligman Brothers followed with similar amounts each, and it was announced on Friday that \$1,000,000 more had been purchased in open market in London for shipment hither. Some other shipments are supposed to have been made, before rates advanced, by bankers who do not like to make known their transactions, so that it is believed the amount afloat will reach \$4,000,000. It is stated that these shipments were made in part against securities bought here for foreign account, but that sales have since been made on London orders. However this may be, the rise of exchange toward the close of the week indicated that a continuation of gold imports could not be counted upon at present. Much will depend, of course, upon the movement of products, which rampant speculation tends to check. The very heavy exports of cotton already made, exceeding by 940,000 bales the exports of the last crop year to date, must be expected to fall off, and the state of foreign exchange will henceforth depend more largely upon the movement of breadstuffs, provisions and oil.

The improvement in the general business of the country since Congress adjourned has been quite perceptible. The exchanges at New-York last week amounted to \$748,544,651, and exclusive of those probably arising from dealings in stocks, to \$528,300,000—only about 10.6 per cent less than those of the corresponding week last year. For the previous week the comparative decrease had been 29 per cent, and for the week ending February 24, 27.3 per cent. There is still some difficulty in branches of industry in which production has been excessive, and doubt in regard to the effects of the new tariff will occasion embarrassment for a time in those that are least favored by the changes made. But the general impression throughout the country is that business will soon adapt itself to the new conditions, and find the revision on the whole decidedly beneficial. The dry goods trade showed marked improvement last week, with a slight advance in some makes of wide sheetings, tickings and chevies, fair orders for woolen goods and an increased demand for silks. Wheat and corn were a little lower last week, while lard had tended toward higher prices. Speculation in cotton has not been unusually active; the receipts last week, while more than double those of the corresponding week last year, were only 124,820 bales. Coffee, tobacco and sugar have been quiet, and wool firm, but iron and copper have been dull with a tendency toward weakness. Petroleum has fallen rapidly, on account of the opening of new wells; crude certificates, after declining almost uninterruptedly from \$1.05 to 96¢, a barrel, recovered a little toward the end of the week.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, N.Y. So far, his health has been materially benefited by his sojourn on the river. He will probably return home in May. Professor Nordenskiöld, who was offered in 1890 by the Dutch Government to any one who should succeed in reaching the Pacific Ocean by way of the Northeast Passage. Mrs. S. W. Udyke, a sister-in-law of the late George Dawson, died in Albany on Wednesday of pneumonia. Her malady originated in a slight cold, contracted while she was ministering to Mr. Dawson's wants on his death-bed. One more story at the expense of Louis Brandt's diminutive appearance comes to hand. He used to call occasionally at Frederick Dickson's house at Putney. Returning home one afternoon, Mr. Dickson asked one of his servants where Mrs. Dickson was. “Please, sir,” she replied, “Missus has gone to take Master Brandt out for a walk.”

The Kingston Freeman announces the death, at seventy-nine years of age, of Tjerk Van Vliet, a well-known character of that city and vicinity. He was of pure Dutch extraction, and had always lived at Kopsen in an old ancestral stone house which stood a little south of where the village now is, and which, as the old people can remember, was next to the celebrated tavern known as the “Old Put Tavern.” He died at the old Dutch people, was modest and retiring in his habits. He never held any public office, much preferring the quiet life of a farmer, and the faithful duties of a citizen, and to be known as a part of the conservative village of Putney. He was a man of a little bit of authority in the office-holders.

Ex-Senator David Davis and Miss Addie Burr will be married at the home, in Fayetteville, N. C., of Congressman-elect Green, who is an uncle of the bride. Miss Burr is said to be a lady of high culture and a retiring disposition, and she would not consent to have the wedding take place until after Mr. Davis's departure from public life. When she and her cousin, Miss Green, were visiting in Washington a few months ago, the Senator was, of course, her most devoted cavalier. The morning of her departure from the Capital was the darkest, stormiest morning of the winter and she left her hotel at 6 o'clock. Yet Mr. Davis, who lived a mile away, was up in time to take breakfast with her and escort her to the train. Their wedding journey will be to California and they will remain on the Pacific Coast until the late autumn.

Dr. Cattell, who is considering the advisability of resigning the presidency of Lafayette College, on account of his failing health, refers as follows to the subject in his last report to the trustees just made public: “I enter upon the twentieth year of my presidency with only one misgiving, and that is, whether, in the present state of my health, I have the strength fully to discharge the arduous and responsible duties which are inseparable from my position. I am deeply grateful for the generous and unfailing support of my colleagues in the board and the faculty, and of the alumni, but even with this help the continuous anxiety and strain of my ordinary work, and the necessity at times of unusually severe and prolonged exertion, seem to me to demand more than my present strength. But I am firmly persuaded that the great work here will continue with increasing power and usefulness, whatever may be the men honored of God to carry it out.”

GENERAL NOTES.

A couple of years ago a lady in San Francisco lost a valuable diamond ring mysteriously. A few days since a rat was captured in the bath-room of the house, in whose stomach the lost diamond was found.

The recent floods covered the streets of New Cumberland, Va., with a thick layer of mud, and the drivers of vehicles took to the sidewalks to avoid it. Indignant persons complained that the city authorities were floundering in the mud, and that the town's depleted exchequer had been filed.

A recent issue of The London Gazette shows that public house property in the large cities of England is rapidly depreciating in value. There were thirty public houses within half a mile of Liverpool Court. House closed within the year, because they did not pay the cost of rent, taxes and license fees. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs is due to a better public opinion in regard to intemperance.

The town of Rutland, Vt., on Tuesday last voted that the sum of \$25,000 be used to erect a memorial hall to bear the names and perpetuate the memory of the citizens of that town who fell in the war of the rebellion. The Rutland Herald, speaking of this step, says: “The purpose is to erect a building which shall contain a public library and an art room; to unite the advantages of the Fletcher Free Library in Burlington and the art room of the University of Vermont in Burlington. The plan of this building will immediately command for a large library of valuable art collection; we only mean that its initial purpose will be to add something to the popular

education in the line of good books and good art. It will be a building that will recognize that ‘Peace has her victories’ as well as war, and among the noble things for which just wars are undertaken is to achieve a national character worthy to match literature and civil art. This memorial hall seeks to be something more than a cold marble; it seeks to be something more than a sign-board of battles and brutal, bloody conflict; it seeks to stand for the blessed memories of patriotic sacrifice in war and the permanent pleasures of peace, in which books that are full of words that burn shall arouse the soul of man, and shall send flowers on the trenches blue that saved the State.”

The Nonjoe Wremla of St. Petersburg recently gave an outline of a remarkably drastic law which it is proposed to enact to lessen the evil of intemperance in Russia. First it is proposed that no drinking house shall be allowed to be erected in the neighborhood of factories and workshops; that no selling of drinks for consumption on the premises shall be permitted except in a limited number of places in the more public and general resorts; that if drink is sold to children and minors, whether with or without their parents' consent, the public house at which this was done shall be closed by the police. Secondly, among the clauses dealing with the consumer, there is one which proposes that “every incorrigible chronic drinker shall forfeit the rights of a pater-familias. His children are to be taken away from him and regarded as the children of the State, by which they will be placed in some educational institution, where the father will be prohibited from interfering with them. In the case of an incorrigible drinker, the husband, the proposed law provides that the wife shall be allowed to grant his wife, upon her own advice, a species of conditional divorce, with a guarantee of exclusive right to her earnings. Similarly at the request of a husband whose wife is an incorrigible drunkard, it is proposed that he be freed from all obligations of a husband, retaining her and living with her. In neither case is this separation to be counted as a legitimate divorce, enabling the consumer of the incorrigible drinker to contract a second union. We hear that the special commission included a large number of medical assessors.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Michigan Democratic convention which nominated a ticket “on shares” with the Greenbackers adopted a platform one of the planks of which favors a “tariff for revenue only.” The other half of the combination wants free trade in money. If a few more elements could have been brought in demanding free passes on the railroads and access to the lunch counter the show would be complete.

The disposition of the Democratic party to adopt any set of principles that will insure it against defeat is being severely rebuked by some of its own organs. They are industriously striving to push it into a platform that means something and to give it a sound enough to stay there. The Louisville Courier-Journal is doing yeoman work in this line, but it will accept nothing but a free-trade platform, while many other Democratic papers are advocating exactly opposite principles, its efforts are likely to prove futile. The move movement is besides straining the party terribly, and the organization is being torn to shreds. It is in a condition as a canal-bat after wrestling with an ice blockade in December.

Proctor Knott's canvass for the Kentucky Governorship does not start off very prosperously. One of the counties which compose his old congressional district has chosen a free-trade ticket for the State Convention and to vote for the nomination of Judge Buckner. This unexpected action among Mr. Knott's former supporters cannot but damage his chances. He may be able to recover the ground lost but it is evident that he is not to have the walk-over for the honor which his friends claimed for him. There are now four Democratic candidates in the race for the Governorship, and during the next few weeks Kentucky will be treated to a lively campaign.

A wall comes up from the Southwest over the defeat of the River and Harbor bill by the last Congress. The Vicksburg Herald thinks that the passage of the tariff bill was extortion enough without refusing that section the chance of getting back by appropriations some of the money of which it is “robbed.” It consoles itself, however, with the reflection that the next House being Democratic will give the Mississippi River a good fair sum. There is evidently to be equality times in the XLVIIIth Congress. How the economy promised on one hand and the generous appropriations that are expected on the other are to be reconciled without a sacrifice is something that the country and the country's friends are wondering.

It can be said to the credit of many of the Democratic papers in the South that they have come to the conclusion that the way to settle the question of negro citizenship is to educate the colored man for his duties as a voter. There is still a sprinkling, however, of Southern papers that desire to see the negro deprived of his rights and remanded to a condition little better than that of the slave. The Boston Herald is one of these. It prints the following paragraph: “We believe in according to the negro the same protection as to person and property that is extended to the white man, but we never have endorsed, and never will endorse, the crime of placing upon his ignorant and vicious shoulders the capiti-”

MUSICAL NOTES.

The new “Iolanthe” at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is successful, and seems to have begun a new “run.”

Felicien David's symphonic ode, “Le Desert,” has been drawn from crowded houses in Paris at M. Colonne's concerts at the Grand Opera.

“When Jim laid in earth” is, according to the Musikalische Wochenblatt, the best of Purcell's aria, lately sung by Mrs. Hutchinson at a Crystal Palace concert.

The Princeton College Glee Club, which will appear in the entertainment at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, March 27, for the benefit of the College's Gleeing Association, will give its own annual concert in New-York, in Chickering Hall, on Friday evening, March 30.

Mr. Cowen's “Scandinavian Symphony” and “La Fugue de Flowers,” and Mr. Sullivan's “Tempest,” have been accepted for performance by the Societa Orchestrale della Scala, the finest orchestra in Italy, who, under its conductor, Pasco, excited the admiration of international amateurs at the last Paris Exhibition.

Mr. Nahon Franko will give a concert in Steinway Hall, this evening. Mr. Franko will have the strong assistance of Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Charles Werner, and Mr. Max Herich; and Miss Fanny Herich will sing Schubert's “Nachtlied” and Kalidass's “Enderer.” The programme is arranged with judgment.

By delay of a steamer at Vera Cruz Mr. Grant's company could not leave Havana before to-day, and the opening of the season of French opera will be deferred for one day, beginning on Saturday, March 17, instead of on Friday, as heretofore announced, with “La Jolie Parfumeuse.” The price at the Casino will not be increased during Mr. Grant's season.

The signal success of Boito's “Mefistofele” at Brera, where it was given for the first time in French, reminds one that it was the reception of the Italian version at Her Majesty's Theatre which gave the work its international success. It is a sign of the times that the two most successful operas of the day, Boito's “Mefistofele” and Verdi's “Otello,” were both first given in their birth-land and appeared in London.

The spring season of opera begins at the Academy this evening, with M. Albert as Marguerite, in “Faust.” On Wednesday M. Albert will appear as “Linda” in “Linda di Chambray,” in “Linda di Chambray,” on Friday evening, with M. Albert as “Linda” in “Linda di Chambray,” on Saturday evening, with M. Albert as “Linda” in “Linda di Chambray,” on Sunday evening, with M. Albert as “Linda” in “Linda di Chambray,” on Monday evening, with M. Albert as “Linda” in “Linda di Chambray,” on Tuesday